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# CENTRAL INTELLIGIBLE

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DATE:

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ORIGIN

IRIL-STALD

Political Information: Chinese Newspaperson to Visit Japan

INFO

March 1947

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SUPPLEMENT

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An AP dispatch of February 15 from Nanking stated that "Minister of Information P'ENG Hsueh-p'ei today rejected the protests of four Nanking publishers that the Ministery had picked mostly Kuomintang editors to represent China for a visit to Japan on the invitation of General Douglas MacArthur. Ten Chinese journalists from Manking, Shanghai, Feiping and Tientsin were picked on the basis of the importance of the history of their newspapers, a Ministry spokesman said. "An AFP release of the same date and place stated that "The Ministry of Information....claimed that only three of the press party of ten are members of the Knomintang."

The following report discusses the newspapers represented, short biographies of the personnel forming the pross party, and a discussion of the reasons for their selection and mission in Tokyo. Most of the material on the news organs represented has been previously reported).

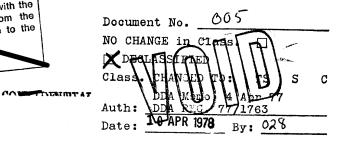
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Delegates on the Ministry of Information list are as follows: 1.

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Names are romanized according to the Wade-Giles system from Chinese characters used in the Chinese-language releases. It is quite probable that names of some of the persons listed below appear elsewhere under entirely different romanizations).

CONTROL in accordance the letter of Cochoer 1978 from the letter of Control Intelligence to the Director of Centrol Intelligence Archivist of the United Section Next Review Date: 2008
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Parson.	News Organ	Place
CH'AN Po-shong	Central News Agency (中央通訊社)	Shanghai
CHENG Ts ang-po	Ilsin Ten Pao	Shangha1
(程文波) CIT EN Istin-y1	(新聞報) Shen Pao	Shanghai
(陳訓奮)	(中華) (Romenization of Shanghai diale	
(王 美 生 )	Ta Kung Pao	Shanghai
FAII Cheng-po (连) 争 唐	(大名報) Yi Shih Pao	Shanghai
TS VI tinn-ch'iu	Chung hua Shih Pao	Shangha1
(崔高秋) LU Hsi-pei (陸動地)	(中華 時報) Chung Yang Jih Pao (Central Daily News) (中央 日 報)	Nanking
(English press release) WARC Yun-huai (王宏 槐)	isted as LV Keng) Peiping Chronicle (English language)	Po iping
YU Ta-yu, Miss (何 大猷) FAN Hou-ch in (运 冬 ***)	Min Kuo Jih Pao (民国日報)	Tientsin
- T 5//	tral Movie Company, Shanghai)	

# 25X1X6 Personality Information

- Sharghai. He was born in 1890 in Fuchow, Fukien Province. He is a graduate of Waseda University, Japan. After graduation he toured in Europe and the United States. Upon his return to China he joined Chinese "journalistic circles" and has held the following positions: Editor-in-Chief of the Peiping Chien Chung Pao ( ), Chairman of the Peiping Chien Pao ( ), Editor-in-Chief of the Peiping Min Ven Pao ( ), an editor of the Central News Agency, Editor-in-Chief of the Branch Office of Central News Agency in Tokyo in 1936. CHIEN worked with the Central News Agency during the war, becoming the Chief of the agency's Shanghai office. He speaks excellent Japanese and is an experienced journalist. He is a momber of the Kuomintang party and has the reputation of being a liberal, interested in reporting the news rather than propaganda for the Central Government.
- 3. CH'ENG Tsang-po, courtesy name Chang-hsing ( 中 方), is the Chairman of the Board of the Hsin Wen Pao, Shanghai. He was born in 1900 in Wuchin, Kiangsu. He is a graduate of Fu Tan University in Shanghai and was a research fellow in the London School of Economics and University College in 1929-31. His past nositions include the following: Editor of the China Times, Shanghai; Dean, School of Journalism, Fu Tan University in Shanghai; Professor, National Central University, Nanking; member, Legislative Yuan in 1933; Kanaging Director, Chung Yang Jih Pao (Central Daily News); Secretary-General of the Control Yuan, 1940-44; Vice-Minister of Information, 1942-43; Supervisory Commission of the Control Yuan for Kiangsu Province since 1945 and concurrently (since the end of the war) Chairman of the Board of the Hsin Wen Pao in Shanghai. He is a member of the CC Clique and a member of the Kuomintang.

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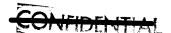
- 4. CH'EN Hsin-yu is the Editor-in-Chief of the Shen Pao, Shenghai. He was born in 1907 in Chekiang Province. He is the younger brother of CH'EN Pu-lei (PK ), who was formerly the Generalissimo's Aide-de-camp and at present is regarded as his "secretary." Both brothers are strong members of the CC Clique. CH'EN Hsun-yu has also been a member of the Legislative Yuan since 1942. He is a member of the Kuomintang, and was formerly the publisher of Central Daily News and is a member of the Provisional Municipal Council, Shanghai.
- 5. WANG Yun-sheng is the Editor-in-Chief of the Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai. WANG is a member of the Political Science Clique of the Kuomintang. Of the nine representatives going to Japan, WANG and CH'EN Pasheng are the most liberal politically. WANG was born in 1901 in Hopei Province. He is considered an expert on Japan and has published "Sixty Years of Sino-Japanese Rolations", in seven volumes. He is related to the Generalissimo by marriage, but he does not "give in" to Kuomintang pressure. During the war, he was the editor of the Chungking Ta Kung Pao.
- 6. FAN Cheng-pc is the Chairman of the Board of the <u>Yi Shih Pao</u>, Shanghai. He was born in 1900 in Honan Province. He is a graduate of Aurora University, Shanghai. He was a member of the Fourth Inspecting Corps of Army Discipline in the War Areas in 1939-42. He has been a Supervisory member of the Control Yuan since 1939. He is a friend of Bishop Paul **Yu Pin**, is a member of the Kuomintang and a member of the CC Clique.
- 7. TS\*UI Wan-ch\*iu is the Editor-in-Chief of the Chung Hua Shih Pao, Shanghai. He is a member of the Youth Party and has strong Kuomintang leanings. He worked for the Sao Tang Pao (now the Ho P\*ing Jih Pao) in Chungking during the war. He is considered a poor editor and a "third-rate" novelist.
- 8. LU Hsi-pei (sometimes known as Lü Keng) is the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Chung Yang Jih Pao, Nanking. He is a member of the Kuomintang. He is not well known among Chinese journalists.
- 9. WANG Yun-huai is the Chairman of the Board and Publisher of the <u>Peining Chronicle</u>. He was a former professor of the University of Szechuan in Szechuan Province. He was the Chief of the Chinese Section of the British Information Service in Chungking during the war.
- 10. Miss YU Ta-yu recently became the Editor-in-Chief of the Min Kuo Jih Pao, Tientsin. She is a graduate of the Girls College of Peiping University. She is the younger sister of YU Ta-wei (京大维), former Vice-Minister of War. She is a member of the Kuomintang.

## 25X1X6 Survey of the News Organs Represented.

11. The Central News Agency and hence the Central News are the official organs of the Ministry of Information of the Central Government representing the Kuomintang. The resulting political bent of the agency and its releases is definitely not liberal and considerably "right". The present head of the Ministry of Information

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is P'ENG Hsuch-p'ei who is actually a T. V. Soong man. P'ENG, however, will do nothing which will anger the rightist CC Clique. The International Department of the Ministry is under the control of Madame CHIANG and her brother-in-law, H. H. K'UNG. Despite these two facts, most of the ministry is under the control of the CC Clique.

- 12. The Hsin Ten Pao, (News Daily) formerly had a circulation of 200,000, but recently this has increased rapidly. It was first published in 1893, one of the oldest papers in Shanghai. After the Japanese surrender, it was accused of collaborating with the enemy, and its publication suspended. The Kuomintang reorganized it for an official mouthpiece, although it is a commercial paper in name and its news is aimed at industrial and commercial circles. Its twelve pages make it popular for advertisers for financial aid. It depends largely upon its large number of advertisements (two-thirds of the paper). The publisher of the paper is CH'IEN Yung-ming (大人文), courtesy name CH'IEN Hsin-chih (大人文), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications and very influential in Shanghai financial circles. The Editor is CHAO Min-heng (大人文) also known as Thomas Charles CHAO, a former Reuters reporter.
- 13. The Shan Pao (Shanghai Paper) (also known as the Shun Pao, romanization of Shanghai dialect pronunciation), has a circulation of 60,000 to 70,000. It was first published in 1872, at which time it was a non-party paper. It is a newspaper of the people in name, but it is actually supported by the Government through the help of the editor-in-chief's brother, CH'EN Pu-lei (see paragraph 4). The paper is owned by P'AN Kung-chan ( ) Shanghai civic leader, and veteran Kuomintang CC Clique member. The paper is very popular with business circles. The editor-in-chief is WANG Chi-hsi.
- 15. The Xi Shih Pac, (Social Welfare Daily) has a circulation of 1,000 to 2,000 in Shanghai. However, it is published in Peiping, Tientsin and other cities of China. It is the Catholic paper controlled by Bishop XV Pin. It is anti-Communist and pro-Kuomintang.

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- 16. The Chung Hua Shih Pao, (China Times) has a circulation of 2,000 to 3,000. This paper, newly started, is the mouth-piece of the Youth Party, underling of the Kucmintang. Its publisher is TSO Shun-sheng (五 五 1), leader of the Youth Party.
- 17. The Pelping Chronicla, is the English-language organ of the Kuomintang Ministry of Information in Peiping.
- 18. The Hin Kuo Jih Pao, is the largest Kuomintang paper in North China and Panchuria with a circulation of around 50,000. It is owned by the Kuomintang Ministry of Information and the General Hanager of the paper in Tientsin is PU Ch'ing-mou ( 方 東 ), special commissioner of the Ministry in Tientsin.

## 25X1X6 Comments on the Selection of Papers to be Represented

- 19. In all, twelve: papers were rejected by the Ministry of Information.

  Of those 12, four (two liberal and two "right wing" Kuomintang)

  papers acted as spokesmen for the rejected group. Representatives

  of these four papers protested to Minister of Information P'ENG

  Usuch-p'ei and also made nublic their sending a cable of protest

  to General MacArthur's headquarters. P'ENG stated to the press

  that "only three of the papers represented were official Kuomintang organs." Ostensibly this is true (counting the Cantral

  News Agency and the Chung Yang Jih Pao or Central Daily News

  as one, plus the Peiping Chronicle and the Tientsin Min Kuo Jih Pao).

  Nowever, all other papers on the list are controlled, owned, or

  backed by some element of the Kuomintang.
- 20. Following are the reasons for the refusal to include the four "privately owned newspapers":
  - (a). Hsin Min Pao (和 成 数 ), is a known liberal paper which speaks freely in its editorials and is critical of the Knomintang. CH'EN Ming-te (所有意), a Szechwanese, is the Chairman of the Board of the paper.
  - (b) Nanking Wan Pao (南京晚報) with CHANG Yu-hao (残友唱) as the editor-in-chief, is also a well known liberal newspaper.
  - (c) The Chin Kuo Jih Pao ( ) A A ), is well known as a paper representing the right wing of the Kuomintang. KUNG Te-po is the publisher. KUNG likes to "show off", both in his public speech and in the editorials of his paper. Once he attacked Stalin so strongly that the Ministry of Information had to order the paper to suspend publication for three days (see paragraph 22). P'ENG was afraid that Kung might cause trouble through giving speeches and publishing opinion which would be too extreme in nature.
  - (d) The Ta Kang Pao, is the known official organ of the Kuomintang right wing CC Clique with MAO Chien-wu (上) ( ), CC member, as its publisher. (Shanghai comment: CH TNG Tsang-po of the Hsin Wan Pao, CH EN Hsun-yu of the Shan Pao, and FAN Tseng-po of the Yi Shih Pao represent interests of the CC Clique).

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- 21. Other than the three papers (mentioned in paragraph 19 above), P'ENG did not mant to select any papers which were very well known as official organs of right wing interests of the Kuomintang in order to soothe as much as possible liberal journalistic circles and keep down talk as much as possible. To have chosen either of the liberal papers (paragraph 20, (a) and (b)) in Nanking or the Democratic League's <u>Yen Hui Pao</u> would have brought political fireworks from the Kuomintang, especially the CC Clique. A representative of the Communist's <u>Hsin Hua News Agency</u> would not stand a chance of being selected.
- 22. (The following is a comment from a non-partisan, pro-American Chinese journalist. There has recently been considerable criticism of SCAP, mostly Soviet inspired. Therefore, the main reason for having Chinese correspondents visit Japan is (1) to give the Chinese press an opportunity to see for itself, the present occupation of Japan, (2) to get the reaction of the Chinese press, particularly the Kucmintang viewpoint, (3) to have reports from these correspondents appear in the Chinese vernacular press in order to prove that Russian anti-American propaganda with regard to the occupation of Japan is false.)

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